THE EXAMINER.

No. 26. *SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1808.*

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.
SWIFT.

No. 26.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

THOUGH the late Administration were, like their predecessors, in many respects too fond of the possession of profit and place, yet it is but justice to them to say, that however they loved the honey themselves, they were somewhat watchful of it from the voracious appetites of others: and when dismissed by his MAJESTY, they were in the laudable act of expelling a variety of drones, who were then fattening on the golden store gathered by the hard industry of the British Bee. Though they doubled the Income Tax, so detestable for the cruel inequality of its levy, they were busy in clearing off some of the filth in the Augean stable of public office. Indeed, to this circumstance, as well as to their endeavour to emancipate the Catholics, their dismissal was generally attributed. In justification therefore of themselves as well as of their Royal Master, from so odious a suspicion, the present Ministers should have continued with serious activity the purifying system of their predecessors. But they seem to be fearful of giving pain to the drones by tearing them away from the honey-jar to which they have so long stuck, or to lessen the superfluous use of it among those who are entitled to a share of its sweets. This is too evident from the indecent tardiness of the Finance Committee in its reports, of which it has made but one, though it is a year old. Within that period, the last Committee had suggested plans of improvement in the public expenditure, and had been vigilant in detecting public plunderers. In the activity of research, they were discovering the remedies, the pungent official fumigations, which when applied to the widely branching tree of office, would have brought down many a caterpillar and many a slug in the act of devouring its golden fruits. There has been no satisfactory reason assigned for the delay of the present Committee. The suspicions of the nation begin to be excited. At the expence of many a privation, it supplies the public treasure generously, and it demands to know whether that treasure is expended justly? Withholding from it this satisfaction under such privations, is not only cruel and unjust, but insulting; and let men in power recollect, that however patiently generous minds may sustain injuries, they will not readily bear with insults. They will not have their understandings affronted by being put off with paltry excuses. Ever since the impudent, the openly-avowed corruption of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE in a former reign, the profligacy of official peculation, of public plunder, has been sadly encreasing. It was last week alledged by Mr. WARDEL, in the House of Commons, that in the article of cloathing alone for the army, a saving might be annually made to the public of 200,000l. The allegation was not disproved, but strengthened by the naming of several respectable clothiers who offered to supply great coats at a rate which would save thousands of pounds annually to the public. On this subject the Lords of the Treasury applied to the *illustrious* COMMANDER IN CHIEF, but his ROYAL HIGHNESS was of opinion that no alteration should be made in the present mode, by which Colonels of Regiments are profited at the expence of the public in having the direction of the supply. His ROYAL HIGHNESS gave his Royal opinion, but no Royal or any other reason satisfactory why the mode of supply should not be made by open instead of private contract. These things are all very suspicious, especially when we recollect who the advisers are of his ROYAL HIGHNESS. If so many thousands are wasted annually in one article of public supply, what may we not reasonably conclude to be squandered in the numerous articles of public service, allowing only half of what is above stated to be wasted. Mr. BANKES told the House, that "though he himself had a Report in readiness, yet it must depend on the Committee whether it would be presented during the present session or not." What, in the name of common sense and common honesty, is to prevent its being presented? If its presentation will benefit the public, its protraction is base. If it will not, the Committee will benefit by its presentation, in dissipating the natural and something more than unpleasant suspicions the people entertain by its being withheld. But if we *are* to have this one financial Report of Mr. BANKES, in addition to the former one on the Bank, are we to be *favoured* with only two during the long lapse of a year? Is this the perseverance of a Ministry that decried the late Administration as inactive in the public service? Is this the vigour we were taught to expect would succeed their inanity? Is Ministerial lethargy in others complained of, and a dose of official opium taken to awaken activity in themselves? Many very important matters are said to have transpired in the course of the investi-

gation of the Committee. The public are therefore still more anxious for full and immediate disclosure. Each day's delay increases the accumulated suspicions arising from a year's almost total silence,—suspicions not very favourable to the disinterestedness of the Committee, and much less so to the purity of the persons, whose conduct is the object of its enquiry.

R. H.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 7.—From Naples we hear, under the date of the 7th of May :—

"Yesterday morning his Majesty the King repaired to Milan, from whence his Majesty will proceed to Bayonne, to his serene brother the Emperor of the French. According to report, the absence of his Majesty will be of no long duration."

General Menou, appointed by his Majesty the Emperor, Governor-General of the three departments of Tuscany, has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.—On the night of the day before yesterday, arrived here, Gen. Sebastiani, Ambassador of his French Imperial Majesty at the Sublime Porte, who lately left Constantinople.

JUNE 9.—According to intelligence received from the *ci-devant* province of Britanny, his Majesty the Emperor is shortly expected there. The Mayor of Nantes has already announced the approaching arrival of his Majesty to the inhabitants, and he has required all the artists to deliver in projects for receiving his Majesty in the most splendid manner. At L'Orient, Rennes, Brest, and elsewhere in like manner, great preparations are making.

ANSWER OF THE GOVERNOR OF CADIZ TO ADMIRAL PURVIS.

The *Moniteur* contains articles to the following effect :—

The troops forming the garrison of Sweaborg, who have been made prisoners of war by the Russians, amount to 8000 men, and in the several actions in Finland the Swedes have had about 4000 killed and made prisoners. Thus the loss of the Swedes may be altogether estimated at 12,000 men. They will receive from England no aid corresponding to this loss. Where are the armies and fleets of England, while Sweden is thus suffering for her sake—they are before Cadiz. Allured by the state of affairs in Spain, they have sent about 10,000 men to Gibraltar, and they have paraded 4000 before the port of Cadiz.

A ship of 74 guns approached the harbour of Cadiz as a flag of truce, but she was received with cannon balls. At last a boat came from her with a message, and she was sent back with the following answer by the Captain-General :—"We do not want your interference. If we have any dispute with the French, that is nothing to you. Whatever differences may be between us are only family affairs ; you wish to destroy the barracks, and to capture the Spanish and French fleets ; that would indeed be a fine *catch* for you, and you would doubtless be grievously offended if you thought that we were not ready for you—we have 15,000 men in the camp of St. Roche, and an equal number here. General Solano is on his way to us with his division, and the French General Dupont enters Seville with 30,000 men."

NAVAL PROJECTS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

On the 24th May, the Prince Arch-Chancellor, presiding in the Senate, appointed Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Minister of State, to lay before them the grounds of a *Senatus Consultum*, for uniting Tuscany with the French empire. The Senate unanimously voted for this incorporation. The following is a summary of the assigned grounds :—

"The whole coast of the Mediterranean Sea must form a part of the French territory of the great empire. The regions adjoining to the Adriatic are united with the kingdom of Italy ; all those which lie along the Mediterranean, which are adjacent to our territory, must be united with the empire of France. The commerce of the Mediterranean, whatever may be the opposition of the Tyrant of the Seas, shall be necessarily under the influence of France.

"The port of Leghorn has given constant reasons of complaint to France. That port, appertaining to a territory governed by a weak Prince, had fallen under the influence of England, and was become one of the principal inlets for her commerce : and since Leghorn cannot be under the influence of France and England at the same time, it must become a part of France. Besides, Leghorn and the Tuscan territory produces sailors for the extension of our marine ; through its whole extent shipbuilding is carried on, and in the same proportion must the means be increased of providing seamen for manning them. If, as of late, a squadron was created at Toulon, as if by a miracle, and if, contrary to the ideas of all those who are acquainted with the sea service, we found means to equip a numerous squadron, which Admiral Gantheaume commanded with so much ability, and for which he obtained so much renown, by the skilful manœuvres by which he frustrated the plans of the enemy—which having supplied with men, provisions, and warlike stores, Corfu, the key of the Adriatic, and which, on its returning voyage, capturing many considerable prizes, braved all storms, and exercised the crews during a difficult voyage of three months—if all these advantages have been gained, they must be partly ascribed to the incorporation of Genoa, which numbers many of her sons among the good seamen of that squadron.

"The Sons of the Arno are invited to the glory, his Majesty having decreed that Spezzia shall be a military port ; the docks, the works of the arsenal, and the forts, both on the sea and land side, are already marked out ; and before the end of the present year, six ships of two or three decks shall be put upon the stocks.

"Spezzia shall become a second Toulon in the Mediterranean ; on the whole coast there abound iron, timber, provisions, and useful hands ; the provisions, the iron, and the men surrendered up, must become French.—France and the Continent, which are desirous of restoring the balance of power on the Ocean, have the self-same interest in the prosperity of the new Maritime Department of Spezzia. The incorporation of Tuscany is a necessary consequence of that grand plan.

"This union is also the interest of Tuscany, which, under the sway of its little Princes, was governed without system, without vigour, and was perpetually infested by the Barbary Powers. Men can now no longer be governed in a capricious and fantastic manner. There must be a certain rule, the Government of the law, protected by a Prince sufficiently great and elevated above the passions of men, and inflexible as the law, is necessary for this purpose. The time indeed is passed, in which it was believed that People were made for Kings, not Kings for People.—Lands, pastures, and forests may become property, but no person can possess a kingdom as if it were a farm. These disastrous consequences can no longer take place in great states. It is in vain then that objections are made to the great extension of the empire ; the com-

munication by land, now that neither Alps or Appenines oppose it, is as easy from Leghorn to Paris as from Paris to Nice. It has been the policy of European states to subdue the most distant countries, in order to obtain new commercial and maritime resources; why then should we neglect those resources and acquisitions which are so valuable to us? The territory of the Medicis, the country of the sciences and the arts, must form an immediate part of the French Empire.

"The Dukedom of Urbino, Camerino, and the Mark of Ancona, lying on the coast of the Adriatic, must necessarily be united with the kingdom of Italy. The considerable works in the port of Ancona will afford the opportunity of fitting out there ten sail of the line, to secure the freedom of the Adriatic Sea, of which Ancona shall be the harbour, and Venice the naval arsenal. Before the end of this year, five sail of the line shall be lying in the roads of Ancona, in that dangerous sea, which to the English presents only hostile shores, and where they will be obliged to maintain six ships of the line, if they attempt to counterbalance our power. No, the war shall not be eternal, in spite of the blind fury which cherishes that inhuman and senseless principle in the Cabinet of London. Every where French squadrons are forming, and our naval power in the Scheldt is already considerable. In a few days there will be in the roads of Flushing and Antwerp a fleet of 30 sail of the line; that on the coast of Britanny will be still stronger. Besides that, we have the allied Russian squadron at Lisbon, where there are already a division of several new ships of the line.

"The events in Spain have converted a declining and badly conducted monarchy into a constitutional and energetic government; the dock-yards at Cadiz, Ferrol, and Carthagena have felt this already. Toulon, Spezzia, Venice, all the resources forthcoming from Holland, Spain, and Italy, are in operation; we must have ships, and these last named countries have no deficiency either of iron or of timber and hemp, for building or rigging them.

"A decree has been issued from the Emperor for the incorporation of Tuscany, on the principle of the necessity for completing the system of the great empire, and for rendering the naval administration of France harmonious throughout all the members of the great confederacy. Without the incorporation of Tuscany, there could be no immediate communication with Naples, and our relations could not be maintained with her, but through the medium of states subsisting under other governments."

[Then follows the Decree of the Senate, passed in consequence of this exposition.]

JUNE 10.—In the *Moniteur* is contained the following from Bayonne, dated the 4th instant:—

"The day before yesterday his Majesty received at his levee the deputation of the Grandees of Spain, and had a very long conference with them. Among the members who constitute this deputation are mentioned Prince Castel Franco, the Duke del Parque, the Duke of Ossuna, the Marquis of Santa Croix, and the Count of Santa Colonna. Yesterday his Excellency M. d'Auzanza, Minister of Finance, presented to his Majesty the deputation of the Council of the Indies and of the Council of Finance. His Majesty conversed two hours with the members of this deputation, concerning the changes and improvements which the welfare of Spain requires, in the opinion of all intelligent persons. The Deputies of the Extraordinary Junta are daily arriving."

From Madrid we learn the following, under the date of the 30th of May:—

"Yesterday the Council of Castile held an extraordinary assembly, in pursuance of a command communicated by their Excellencies Don Sebastian Pinuela and Don Arias Mon, the Seniors of the Council:—

"SIR—His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Berg, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, commands, that at eight o'clock of the morning of to-morrow, the 30th of May, the Council do assemble, in order to proceed to the execution of a Decree and a Proclamation of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine.

"In this decree it has pleased his Imperial and Royal Majesty, by virtue of the rights to the Crown of Spain which have been ceded to him, to inform the Council of Castile of the measures which he has taken, in order to fix the basis for a new government of the kingdom. His Majesty commands, at the same time, that his Highness the Grand Duke of Berg shall continue to fulfil the functions of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom: and he requires the Council of Castile to publish and affix the said imperial decree, that no one may pretend ignorance of the same.

"Pursuant to this and to an express command from his Serene Highness the Lieutenant-General, I give your Excellency notice that the Court will assemble to-morrow morning early."

The Imperial Decree itself was to the following effect:—

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine, &c.

"The King and the Princesses of the House of Spain having ceded their rights to the Crown, as is known by their Treaties of the 5th and 10th of May, and by their Proclamations published by the Junta and the Council of Castile, we have decreed, and do decree, ordered, and do order as follows:—

"ART. 1. The Assembly of the Notables, which has already been convened by the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, shall be held on the 15th of June, at Bayonne. The deputies shall be charged with the sentiments, desires, and complaints of those they represent; and also with full power to fix the basis of the new government for the kingdom.

"2. Our cousin, the Grand Duke of Berg, shall continue to fulfil the functions of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom.

"3. The Ministers, the Council of State, the Council of Castile, and all civil, ecclesiastical, and military authorities are, as far as is requisite, confirmed. Justice shall be administered under the same forms, and in the same manner as is usual.

"4. The Council of Castile is charged with the publication of this decree, and with the affixing it on all places where it may be necessary, that no one may pretend ignorance of the same.

"Given in our Imperial and Royal Palace at Bayonne, the 25th of May, 1808. "NAPOLEON."

The favourable reception which his Majesty the Emperor and King has given to the Portuguese Deputies at Bayonne, has, according to letters from Portugal of the 21st May, revived the hopes of the Portuguese of a happier futurity. This is known by an extract from a letter made public by the Duke of Abrantes, Governor-General of Portugal, and written at Bayonne, on the 27th of April, by the Portuguese Deputies to his Majesty the Emperor and King. The extract was preceded by the following Proclamation, by his Excellency the Governor-General:—

"PORTUGUESE—Without doubt you will merit the benevolence of Napoleon the Great: your conduct will prove that you are worthy of independence. It will be a source of great joy to me, if I can contribute to your felicity. Portuguese—continue to live in quiet, and place your confidence in me. The moment approaches when your new organization will take place."

The extract from the letter was to the following effect:—

"COUNTRYMEN!—The confidence with which you honoured us in sending us to the Great Monarch, to be interpreters of your wishes and sentiments, was granted, that we might submit our dearest interests in the fate of our country, to the decision of the mighty genius who is to renovate Europe. On our arrival at the frontiers of the French empire, we were witnesses of the continual rejoicings of the subjects of the Great Napoleon. This expression of universal joy in France afforded us a presentiment of our felicity.

"His Imperial and Royal Majesty devoted the first day of his residence at Bayonne to the reception of his subjects. He was pleased to grant us a second day. He entered into the minutest details respecting all our desires and concerns. Nothing can equal the extent of his genius, the sublimity of his mind, and the generosity of his principles. At the same time that his Majesty condescended to discourse with us, with paternal affability, on the present state of affairs, he made the most important observations upon every thing that could assure our prosperity, and spoke to us with a noble indifference concerning the rights which events have given him over the country. The Emperor observed, that the great distance which separates Portugal from the seat of government in France, does not permit him his watching over the concerns of our country with the same care and solicitude as over the interests of his other subjects, and that he knew the difficulty of entrusting a great power over distant countries to other hands. His Majesty spoke to us with some displeasure, but without any great warmth, of the Prince who governed us, and of his royal race. He principally treated of the means of raising us to our due station among the powers of the Continent of Europe, and of delivering us from the yoke of British influence, under which we had during so many years suffered. His Majesty said, that he would endure no English colony on the Continent. Finally, he declared, that our fate was in our own hands; that it depended on the disposition which we should manifest to the world, the uprightness with which we should embrace the general cause of the Continent of Europe, and the firmness with which we should resist temptations to mislead us from the objects in view. See, these are the tokens by which his Imperial and Royal Majesty will recognize whether you are worthy to constitute a nation, support a throne, and have a Prince who will govern you, and fill a rank among the powers of Europe."

The Portuguese Deputation have repaired from Bayonne to Bourdeaux, with the exception of M. de Lima, Ambassador of Portugal in France, who has remained at Bayonne in order to give his Majesty that information concerning the establishments of the country, which he may require.

SPAIN.

MADRID, JUNE 3.—This day was published, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor of France, &c. a Proclamation to the Spanish nation. The following is a translation of the more important passages:—

"SPANIARDS!—After a long lingering disease, your nation sunk into decay. I have seen your sufferings: I will relieve them. Your greatness makes a part of mine. Your Princes have ceded to me all their rights to the Spanish Crown. I will not reign over your provinces, but I will acquire an eternal right to the love and gratitude of your posterity. Your monarchy is old; it must be renovated, that you may enjoy the blessings of a renovation which shall not be purchased by civil war or desolation.

"Spaniards!—I have convened a general assembly of the deputies of your provinces and towns, that I may know your desires and wants. I shall lay down my rights, and place your illustrious Crown upon the head of one who resembles me; securing you a Constitution, which will unite the salutary power of the Sovereign with the liberties and rights of the Spanish nation. It is my will, that my memory shall be blessed by your latest posterity, and that they shall say—he was the restorer of our country.

"Given at Bayonne, 25th May, 1808."

ITALY.

ROME, MAY 21.—In the *Courant* of this city, there is the following important decree:—

"Napoleon, by the grace of God, and by the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Rhenish Confederacy, considering that the present Sovereign of Rome has constantly refused to declare war againtt the English, and to co-operate with the kingdoms of Italy and Naples for the protection of the Italian peninsula; that the interests of the two kingdoms, and the relative situation of Italy and Naples, require that their communication should be interrupted by no hostile power; that the gift of the lands which compose the Ecclesiastical States was made by our illustrious predecessor Charlemagne, for the benefit of Christendom, but not for the succour of the enemies of our Holy Religion; therefore have we, upon consideration of the demand for passports, made by the Romish Ambassador at our Court, on the 8th of March, decreed, and do decree, as follows:—[Here follow the different articles of the Decree, uniting the provinces of the Papal Territory to the kingdom of Italy, and presenting various local regulations as to their Government.]

GERMANY

FRANKFORT, JUNE 8.—In several daily papers the following article has appeared under the date of the Neckar, May 30:—

"We have just received particular intelligence, according to which, it is very probable that the Senator, Lucien Bonaparte, will soon be raised to the rank of *Prince of France*, in which case it appears to be not less probable that the Crown of Spain will be conferred upon him. The Spanish nation would, indisputably, have to estimate this a great felicity, as this great man is especially calculated to raise the Spanish nation to the highest point of cultivation and power."

BANKS OF THE MAINE, JUNE 4.—According to letters from Rome, his Holiness is about to make a journey in a short time to Turin.

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH, JUNE 10.—Various reports are in circulation here to-day, which cannot be traced to any authentic source; one is, that peace is negociating with Denmark; another is, that the Swedish army is withdrawn from Norway. Gen. Armfeldt, we learn, has been for some days in Sweden. It is said that within these few days, a Danish cutter has been blown up off Bornholm, in an engagement with the English cutter the Susan.

JUNE 11.—Yesterday arrived the Superb English man of war, on board of which Admiral Keates has hoisted his flag: and this morning the African, of 68 guns, having on board Col. Murray, with dispatches for Sir J. Moore, who, it is understood, will set off to-morrow morning for Stockholm, accompanied by Col. Murray and others, for the purpose of arranging a plan of operations for the English army.

RUSSIA.

FRONTIERS OF RUSSIA, MAY 18.—The execution of the long projected expedition to India is now

spoken of with the greatest confidence. The corps of Davoust, it is said, will immediately be assembled at Astracan, where a Russian army is to join it. An army is prepared to co-operate with these in Persia, and to advance with them against the British settlements in India.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 20.—The French Ambassador, Gen. Sebastiani, on the 23d inst. invited the most eminent merchants of his nation, and other Frenchmen to him, in order to impart to them the agreeable intelligence, that the impediments which lay in the way of a peace between the Sublime Porte and Russia, had been removed; and that, in order to hasten the conclusion of a definitive peace, he should undertake a journey to Paris.

BELGRADE MAY 17.—Letters from Constantinople, of the 27th ult. announce that in that place negociations are carrying on with great activity for the conclusion of peace between Russia and the Porte, and that it is very probable that the last power will, by this peace, cede Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.

SCOTLAND.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

TRIAL OF JAMES GILCHRIST FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

On Monday se'nnight came on the trial of *James Gilchrist*, stocking-maker, at or near Slatefield, on the road from Glasgow to Camlachie, accused of the murder of his wife. The indictment stated, that upon the evening or night of Thursday, the 21st of January, 1808, the said J. Gilchrist having conceived a deadly hatred against the deceased Margaret Gilchrist, his wife, did barbarously, wickedly, and feloniously, within his house, by strangulation, or other means, bereave of life the said Margaret Gilchrist: and in order to prevent a discovery of his guilt, and that it might be supposed that the said Margaret Gilchrist died in consequence of her cloathes accidentally taking fire, he, soon after he had so bereaved her of life, put her body upon a chair, and then set fire to her clothes, whereby her body was very much scorched and burnt, &c.

Jean Abernethy deposed, that she lived with her mother in the same tenement with the deceased, whose lodging was immediately below them; that it had only a deal flooring, without lath or plaster, and they could hear what was passing. The pannel and his wife, when they attended to their work, lived on good terms, but when they took to drinking, they frequently quarrelled, and she has seen the pannel strike his wife. Between three and four o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 21st of January last, he called at her mother's house to return some books he had borrowed; he appeared to have been drinking. Had heard him go into his house before this, and soon after speaking sharply to his wife, who seemed to be crying. About a quarter before six o'clock she heard three screams and a *guller*, at the distance of about five minutes from each other.—(*The guller was a sound as if a person was choaking.*)—That John Girvan, who had come into their house some time before, on hearing the noise, said, "that is the last cry she will make upon earth;" that Girvan prevented her mother from going down, and told her he once had an uncle killed by interfering between man and wife. The cries ceased at six o'clock; she was positive as to the time, as Girvan looked at his watch when the cries began and when they ended. About ten minutes after, there was a smell of burning.—Soon after this she heard a man's foot proceed from the kitchen to the room, where he sneezed; heard the noise of a chair moving just before this in the kitchen; heard him go back to the kitchen, and say, "Peggy, come to bed," and immediately after heard him snoring. About half past seven she heard him get out of bed, and stumble against something; when he cried up—"Jean, come down, my wife's gone." She answered, "If Peggy be gone, it is with your own hands, James: I'm not coming down to-night." She then went to Mrs. Waddel, who lives on the same floor, and informed her of what he had cried up. Mrs. W. took a candle, meaning to light it at his fire; the witness following her; but when they entered, all was dark. Got a light, but would not go in, as they expected to see Mrs. Gilchrist in her blood. Asked him at the door where his wife was. "Here," he said, putting his hand on her shoulder, "she is burnt." She was on her knees, with her arms on a chair; the body all black: the witness could not bear the sight, and went away, pushing back her mother, who was coming in. The pannel, when they went in, had all his cloathes on, except his coat, and was standing by the fire-place.

Jean Watson, mother of the preceding witness, recapitulated the circumstances sworn to by her daughter, of the low cries like smothering, the expressions of Girvan, the sneezing, the moving of the chair, the snoring, &c.; felt no smell of fire till after the cries had ceased.—Went down about twelve o'clock, with Mrs. Waddel, who pointed out to her some blood on the floor, covered with meal.—The pannel lamented his wife's loss, and said he would give the world if she was in life, adding, that he had never used her ill.—"James," said the witness, "turn round and look me in the face when you say that; I have seen you do so a hundred times." "But that," said he, "was in a flurry of drink;" she bade him look at the blood on the floor, and asked him if that was a flurry of drink too. She denied that there was any quarrel between her and the pannel, nor had she any ill will to him, though there had been a dryness between them for some time.

John Girvan stated, in similar terms, what is narrated. Heard the three screams and a guller; they lasted about a quarter of an hour. There was no smell of fire till a few minutes after the cries had ceased. There was no noise before the cries.

Janet Stewart, wife of James Waddel, gave a similar account. When she heard the cries, she said, "This is serious work." Saw a quantity of clotted blood on the floor. The cloathes of the deceased were all burnt: nothing but a small piece of coarse linen cloth on her back, and another on her head. The body was very much burnt, but her hair and the cloth on her head were not singed.—After going out for some time and returning, she perceived that the cloth on the head had been removed, and saw it covering the clotted blood on the floor. In the evening, the blood was cleaned away, and some meal put on it.—The pannel did not seem drunk, nor was he much affected. He offered her money, and bade her go for whisky; "O man," said she, "you may there see the fruits of whisky." The chair on which the deceased was found leaning was very much burnt.

Dr. Steel, who examined the body, could not say that the burning occasioned her death, having made no particular observations, as there was no strong suspicions of violence.

John Macarthur, surgeon, assisted by some other medical Gentlemen, examined the body; there was a cut on the back part of the head, but the skull was not injured; the wounds from the burning, were, in his opinion, sufficient to occasion immediate death.

The declaration of the pannel taken before one of the Magistrates, was then read. He acknowledged his being in the house on the afternoon of the 21st of January, but saw nothing of his wife till he found her burnt: he did not go from the kitchen to the room, and then return, nor did he sneeze.

Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Bone, and Mrs. Leslie, who keep public houses, deposed that Mrs. Gilchrist was much addicted to drinking spirits; they had seen her frequently intoxicated, and nearly falling into the fire.

James Rae deposed, that Gilchrist was at his house about three o'clock on the 21st of January, and waited near an hour expecting his wife. Mrs. G. came about five: she appeared to be the worse of drink, and had a little bottle full of what appeared to be spirits.

Two of the witnesses for the pannel deposed, that the deceased was kneeling by the chair, her hands firmly grasping the top bar at the back of it, so that it required force to remove them. Another witness deposed, that the hands were fixed firmly about the middle of the back of the chair; and that Mrs. Abernethy had threatened to be revenged on the pannel.

[Mrs Abernethy and Mrs. Waddel, in their depositions, stated that the deceased was kneeling by the chair, her arms leaning on the seat of it, and her head resting on the stocking-frame of her husband, on which there were no marks of burning.]

Mr. A. Maconochie, on the part of the Crown, recapitulated the leading features of the evidence.

On the part of the pannel, the Jury were addressed by Mr. J. Reid, in a speech of much ingenuity and legal research.

The Lord Justice Clerk gave a clear and correct abstract of the evidence. In support of the indictment he pointed out the distinct and consistent depositions of the two Abernethys, Girvan and Waddel; if it was possible to suppose that these witnesses swore falsely, it certainly was the most foul and atrocious conspiracy that ever appeared in a court of justice. On the other hand, there were circumstance much in favour of the pannel; it did not appear that any previous quarrel had taken place between him and his wife. It was also a most unaccountable and favourable circumstance for the pannel, that when the shrieks were heard there were not the smallest noise of struggling, shuffling of feet, or any other sound whatever, although the witnesses were listening so attentively; but this, in part, might be explained, by the extreme state of intoxication which the deceased was in. Nor did he, even after suspicion had arisen, evade inquiry; he even courted it, and never attempted to escape, though he might have effected it with ease.

The Jury were then enclosed, and on Tuesday, at two o'clock, returned a verdict, finding, by a plurality of voices, the pannel *Guilty*.

After the verdict was delivered, the pannel said, "There certainly must be some misunderstanding in this case; but I declare before God and this audience, and as I have to answer to God at the day of judgment, I am as innocent of this crime as the child unborn. I knew nothing of my wife that night till I got out of bed, and found her burnt. However, if it be the will of the Almighty that I am to suffer, I die innocent."

The Lord Justice Clerk addressed the prisoner on the enormity of his crime; a crime which was not only held to be the greatest among men, but one which was the object of prohibition by the express command of God.—That whether guilty or innocent of the crime he was convicted of, which God and his own conscience could alone know, he must acknowledge that his trial had been a fair one. Most ably had he been defended, most patiently and impartially had he been heard. The evidence against him was circumstantial, as in all cases of that kind it must necessarily be; with that evidence a majority of the Jury was satisfied; and, after what had just been said by the pannel, he thought it justice to that majority to state, that the whole of the Court were of the same opinion. His Lordship then adverted to the baneful effects of an indulgence in spi[illegible] It was proved that the unhappy m[illegible] wife, when not under the influ[illegible] whisky, were industrious and decent in their conduct; unlimited indulgence, however, at particular periods, in this pernicious practice, had been the ruin of them both—it had caused the prisoner to embrue his hands in the blood of the wife of his bosom, after having lived 27 years a married life. He warned those who heard him against indulging in that destructive habit, which he lamented to say was too common for people of the pannel's rank in life, who spent their high wages upon whisky, instead of saving something for sickness or old age. His Lordship concluded his address, by entreating the prisoner to employ what time he had to live in imploring the pardon of God that he might obtain mercy in the world to come, as there was no hope of pardon in this. He then pronounced the sentence of the law, which was, that he should be taken back to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and fed on bread and water, till the 20th of June, and then delivered over to the Sheriff, to be brought to Glasgow, where he was to be confined until the 20th of July, and on that day to be hanged at the common place of execution, and his body to be given to the Professor of Anatomy in that city for dissection.

When sentence was pronouced, the prisoner said, "If he was guilty, a hundred deaths were too little for him; but, he thanked God, he was innocent."

The pannel is 47 years of age, stout made, of a dark complexion, and decent appearance. He was very attentive to the proceedings, but no way agitated, and heard the dreadful sentence with firmness and composure.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday week, Mr. Dearson of Park-house, near Gosforth, was attacked by a bull, which he had purchased only a few weeks ago, and was gored in such a manner as to occasion his immediate death.

A few days ago, a son of Mr. Procter, Skipton, had the misfortune to shoot his sister, by one of those frequent and fatal accidents arising from the reprehensible practice of pointing a gun at her.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JUNE 20.

The Irish Loan Bill and the Exchequer Bills Bill were read a third time and passed.

On the third reading of the Paddington Canal Coal Bill, the Earl of Moira objected to the clause limiting the quantity of Coals to be brought by inland navigation, but waved moving any amendment, as it might endanger the Bill, and intimated his intention of recurring to the subject next Session.

After some observation on the same side from the Earl of Suffolk, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

A motion made by Earl Stanhope to reject the Hare Shooting Bill, was negatived, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Walsingham presented the Report of the Local Militia Bill; the amendments in which were agreed to.

Earl Fitzwilliam moved an amendment to exempt those persons who had been ballotted under the Training Act, from the operation of the ballot under the Local Militia Bill, observing, that it was unreasonable that persons should be liable to both services.

Lord Hawkesbury said, it was not intended to carry the Training Act into effect. The persons ballotted under that Act would consequently only have a nominal service to perform; and he saw no reason why, upon that ground, they should be exempted from the operation of the Local Militia Bill.—The amendment was negatived.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

The American Trade Regulation Bill, British Fishery Bill, the West India Accounts Bill, Hackney-coach Bill, Smuggling Prevention Bill, and Barrack Accounts Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The proceedings on the third reading of the English Local Militia Bill were resumed.

Lord SELKIRK proposed an amendment to the effect of constituting the intended fine of all such as should in a certain day in July, have reached the age of 18 years, instead of ballotting for it between the ages of 18 and 30.

Lord STANHOPE highly approved of the proposition, as being an approximation to the old constitutional force of the country, the *posse comitatus*. The country could not be secure but by resorting to that principle, and training the people to arms for the defence of their own liberties. The standing armies of the Continental Powers had been inefficient, because their Governments were rotten, and the consequence was, that they were knocked down like so many nine pins.

Lord HAWKESBURY disapproved of the amendment, conceiving the principle of the Bill to be more practical in its application.

After a few words from Lord SIDMOUTH, in favour of it, the amendment was negatived, as was also another proposed by Lord RADNOR on the subject of exemptions.—The Bill then passed.

On the question for the second reading of Mr. Palmer's Annuity Bill, Lord ELLIOT took a brief view of the leading points of the case, from which he argued, that the arrangement, by which 3000l. was settled on Mr. Palmer in 1794, was final; and on this ground he moved, that the Bill be rejected.

The motion was supported by Lords Harrowby, Walsingham, Redesdale, and the Lord Chancellor, and opposed by Lords Moira, Erskine, Radnor, and Stanhope. A division then taking place, the Bill was thrown out by 35 to 10,—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

The Scotch Teind Bill, Promissory Note Bill, Land Tax Commissioners Bill, Ale Licence Bill, Prize Goods Warehousing Bill, Irish Spirits Duty Bill, and Post-Horse Duty Bill, were read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Post-Horse Duty Bill, Barrack Master General Accounts Bills, and about 30 other public and private Bills.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

The Court of Sessions Stock Bill, the Scotch Local Militia Bill, and the Dublin Police Bill, passed through a Committee, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JUNE 20.

Mr. WYNNE stated the good effects that must result from a prison in the neighbourhood of London for the reception of Criminal Lunatics solely, and moved that an humble address be presented to his Majesty to erect a separate Prison for Criminal Lunatics; seconded by Mr. Rose and agreed to.

Read a third time and passed, the Herring Fishery Bill.

LOCAL MILITIA.

The LORD ADVOCATE for SCOTLAND moved the third reading of the Scotch Local Militia Bill.

Mr. YORKE denied that the British discipline was at all so severe as the French, unless it could be said, that the punishment of death was less severe than the lash. The regular army was brought to a pitch of perfection that was never thought of before, both as to discipline and numbers. But he was of opinion that a regular army could never suffice for the defence of the realm in such circumstances as the present. Something, therefore, of the nature of a conscription he held out to be absolutely necessary. There was no way to meet the wolf when he came but by an armed population. But though Bonaparte's moral character was mischievous both to his own as well as to other countries, as many of his qualities were, it was impossible to deny that he was a great warrior, of the same rank with Cæsar and Alexander. He would have the whole of Europe, it was probable, under his command. There was a French party in Ireland: and however much we might depend upon our navy, it was impossible that it could be a complete security against the landing of an enemy, especially with the facilities of building ships, which Bonaparte would have by the possession of the continental ports. The French, he said, had adopted the Roman principle of making the best use of the forces of the conquered country. Not only the French but the whole of Europe, therefore, would be upon our backs. Besides, if they were successfully resisted, it would be nothing to them, except merely a missing of their object. We played for our last stake, and if we lost, ever thing was gone. He adverted to the necessity of providing means of supplies to our navy in case of an invasion, and for this purpose it was requisite that Portsmouth and the principal ports should be in a proper state of defence. The coast of Kent was now in a much better state of defence than before; but all the north-east coast ought to be secured as well as the south-west. He observed that we ought particularly to secure the communication with Ireland, a point that in case of invasion must be of the greatest importance. Another important object was to secure the capital. The short distance of London from the coast on the east and south rendered it peculiarly exposed to the enemy in case they landed. It would be of the worst consequences to the country if they should be taken, and therefore it was a great object to take care of it; but even if London should be taken, measures ought to be adopted to secure the heart of the country; the places about Worcester, Gloucester, Shrewsbury, and in the line of the Severn. This would then be the only salvation of the country. He descanted upon the importance of fortresses in the interior of the country, from the misfortunes of the continental nations, owing to the neglect of this circumstance. Austria, Prussia, Russia, &c, after the loss of some battles, lost every thing, owing to the complete exposure of the frontiers. We had an opportunity of securing ourselves in this respect which they had not. Ought we to neglect this, and to leave every thing to the chance of the first one or two battles? The expence was not to be considered, compared with the magnitude of the object. Fortresses might be said to be unfavourable to liberty; but we lived in peculiar times, which required extraordinary measures, and he thought that such fortresses would not be unfavourable to liberty; they would merely serve as rallying points to our own forces. He hoped the situation of affairs would excuse his bringing these points under the consideration of the House.

Lord CASTLEREAGH admitted, that nothing could be more material than the discussion of the defence of the country in the present situation of affairs; but at the same time, it was not less proper to attend to what had been done, than to what remained to be done. A system of fortification, he stated to be adverse to the constitutional views of many Gentleman, and though this were not the case, the ordnance establishment had till the commencement of the present war been kept extremely low, and it was not one which could be increased with very great rapidity. But if it was thought eligible to adopt this mode of defence, it would be highly desirable that there should be an understanding between Parliament and the Executive Government upon this subject, and if this system was adopted, that it should be persevered in, and

that it should not have been begun by one Administration and dropped by another. The two great arsenals of Portsmouth and Plymouth were already in a respectable state of defence, and all along the coast, from Portsmouth to the river Thames, a line of defence was completed, which rendered our shores upon the whole greatly more secure than the opposite coast of the enemy. From the river Thames northward throughout the eastern district, though plans were prepared with the same view before the former Administration came into power, nothing was done to carry them into execution by that Administration; but it was now proposed that they should be completed as speedily as possible. With respect to Ireland, regular survey had been made for the purpose of establishing a regular system of fortification in that country, under the direction of Lord Chatham, and he had no doubt that steps would be taken under the superintendance of THAT DISTINGUISHED PERSON, to place the most vulnerable part of the empire in a state of the utmost possible security! He had had a measure in view for the defence of Scotland, but he had been induced, by the suggestions of some persons, possessed of more local information than he had of that part of the empire, to postpone it till the next Session of Parliament.

Mr. WINDHAM rose chiefly for the purpose of preventing any inference being drawn from his silence, after what had fallen from the Noble Lord, relative to a system of internal fortification. There was no subject, in his opinion, upon which a decision should be formed with greater caution, as there was none more delicate or intricate in itself, and none on which there was a greater difference of opinion. The late Administration had confined themselves entirely to completing those works which they had found already begun; and he should not now express an opinion respecting it either one way or other.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

CURATES BILL.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Curates Bill being read, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved that the Bill be now read a third time,

Lord MILTON approved of the Bill, the object of which was to increase the respectability of the clerical order, and to secure the residence of the clergy.

Mr. TIERNEY contended, that the great mass of stipendiary curates would not be much benefited by the Bill. At the same time he was persuaded that the situation of this class of men had been represented as much worse than it was.

Mr. M. SUTTON supported the Bill from the very shewing of the incumbents themselves. He had read the petitions on the table from this class of persons, and they admitted the existence of the evil, and only asked that the curates should not be paid out of their pockets!

Dr. LAWRENCE objected to the Bill. He shewed that there had never been an Act, down to the time of Queen Anne, which did not go to limit rather than to increase the privileges of stipendiary curates. They were originally monks, sent to officiate in their different cures, as penance imposed for offences.

The question being loudly called for, the House divided on the question that the Bill do pass, which was carried by a majority of 53. The Bill then passed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

The Warehoused Goods Export Bill, the Paymasters Regulation Amendment Bill, and the Lottery Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Mr. EDEN wished to ask a question of the Right Hon. Gentleman over the way, which was, whether any farther measure was in contemplation for relieving the distresses of the West India Trade; and, whether any farther measures were to be taken towards renewing our intercourse with America?

Mr. PERCEVAL replied, that with regard to the farther relief of the West India Merchants, all that had been done hitherto had been the lowering of the duties on coffee, thereby encreasing the consumption of that article; what was meant to be done was the imposition of such high duties on the importation of French brandies, and other foreign spirits, as would amount to a prohibition. With regard to any farther measure, he did not think there was any necessity, at least he did not contemplate any thing of the kind during the present session; and thus the conversation terminated.

The House went into a Committee on the Assessed Taxes Regulation Bill. On the clause respecting the Certificates for Surcharges,

Mr. WARDLE moved, that on every certificate of surcharge, the specific grounds of the surcharge ought to be stated.

This gave rise to a very long conversation. Mr. Stanhope, and many other Gentlemen stated, that they had been surcharged without being able to ascertain what carriage, horse, &c, the assessors intended. If this was specified, the proof would be more easy.

It was contended, on the other side, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. S. Bourne, and Mr. Huskisson, that the present form was sufficient, and that the legality of the surcharge might be tried without any alteration in the form of the certificate.

On a clause enacting a penalty of 100l. for every unfounded surcharge, the Committee divided—Ayes 53—Noes 21.

On a proposition of Mr. PERCEVAL, to appoint Special Commissioners to superintend the decision of appeals, with a salary of 600l. year beyond their travelling expences and allowances for clerks, a discussion arose, and on a division, the numbers were—Ayes 58—Noes 15.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

The Southern Whale Fishery Bill, and the Painted and Stained Silk Duties Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Vote of Credit Bill for Great Britain was read a third time and passed; as were likewise the Tower Hamlets Militia Indemnity Bill, Mr. Mac Dowall's Estate Bill, and the Irish Goods Bill.

LITERATURE.

Mr. VILLIERS moved the Order of the Day for the House resolving into a Committee on the Bill for the better advancement of Education, and for the Preservation of Copyright.

Mr. C. WYNNE stated a variety of objections to the Bill. The first was the late period of the Session at which it had been brought forward; the second was the important interests which it involved. He complained of it as imposing a cruel tax on every work of care and industrious research, while the novels and pamphlets, and the other trash of the day, were thrown away like stale mackarel, as they were intangible by this Bill. He expected in a few minutes to present a petition from a large body of booksellers against the Bill.

Mr. VILLIERS contended that the Bill would materially tend to the advancement of learning, by enacting that 11 copies of every new work should be furnished to all the Universities of the Empire, and to all the public societies and libraries. Such a dissemination of literature would have the effect of rousing the public sentiment in its favour, and these seminaries would not fail to befriend the authors by recommending to their friends the purchase of the most eminent works that might come under their observation.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE wished the Bill deferred until next session, on account of the importance of the subject which it involved. He wished it to be divided into two Bills, one respecting the reservation of the copy-right, and the other for sending eleven copies of each work published to the Universities in the Empire. This he conceived to be

a very odious proposition, and it was decidedly at variance with the Act of the 9th of Anne, as it was imposing hardships on authors they had no right to endure.

Mr. C. WYNNE said, the Bill had come forward unlooked for. He asked, what petitions had been presented for such a measure from any one of the Universities? He had now got the petition he had alluded to, and it was signed by some of the first booksellers in London, who expressed themselves decidedly hostile to the principle of the Bill.

Lord PETTY said, though he felt some doubts with regard to the two objects of the Bill, still he felt inclined to allow it a fair trial.

Sir S. ROMILLY thought the Bill, even if it was split in two, would not answer sufficiently the end of the Hon. Gentleman who had proposed it. What would be thought of a measure that would subject the publishers of Boydell's Shakspeare, or Macklin's Bible, to send eleven copies of each of these expensive, though elegant works, to the universities, supposing the price of these works at 50 guineas each, there was at once a sacrifice of 550 guineas for nothing.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL supported the Bill; and recommended its committal, in order that its objectionable parts might be done away.

The SPEAKER then left the Chair, and the Bill was recommitted; and an instruction was given, that the Committee do divide the said Bill into two.

Mr. W. SMITH was sorry to see this Bill so rapidly advancing, especially when he considered the Session within a day or two of being prorogued. He wished eagerly for its being delayed, as he thought its entire principle was bad.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL vindicated the Bill, and recommended its being divided into two. On the Report the matter would be more accurately and distinctly understood; and Gentlemen would then be able to decide more at their leisure.

Dr. LAWRENCE said, that those Universities that could not pay for their books, ought to sell or clear away the rubbish with which they were so incommoded and obstructed.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that although he was still an advocate for the Bill, yet the many arguments that had been resorted to against it, made him wish to pause before coming to a decision on the Bill in its present state. He should therefore accede to delay for a short time, as might be agreed upon.

A Message being announced from the Lords, the Speaker moved an adjournment of the Committee, agreeably to the rules of the House.—The Message from the Lords stated, that their Lordships had agreed to several public and private Bills.

The Spirit Regulation Bill, the Irish Treasury Bill, and the Welch Coal Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Sir S. ROMILLY postponed, till next Sessions, the further consideration of the Acquitted Person's Compensation Bill.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

On the motion of Sir S. ROMILLY the Bill, repealing the Act of the 8th of Elizabeth, rendering privately stealing from the person a capital offence, was read a third time and passed.

ARMY CLOATHING.

Mr. WARDELL rose to submit a motion on the subject of Army Cloathing.—The Hon. Gentleman stated, that his wish in bringing forward this subject, was to put an end to a most profligate expenditure of public money by private contracts, which were always made in defiance of the orders of the Lords of the Treasury. It was this system of favouritism, defended by the Secretary at War, and protected by the Commander in Chief, that he was anxious to defeat and explode. It appeared that for several years great coats for soldiers, when kersey was comparatively cheap, were furnished to the regiments at 16s. 6s. per coat. Mr. Yorke, Secretary at War, in 1803, expressly insisted on a reduction of that price, but he could prevail only to the amount of 6d. so that the great coats were even then 16s. That price continued with some little variation till February last, when grey kersey fell to 3s. 6d. per yard, and that declension gave an immense profit to the tailors, who charged 16s. for the great coats. A house of high respectability, that of Scott and Co. offered to contract with Government in order to counteract the high rate at which great coats were supplied, and it was proposed, that the price of the coats to be furnished by them should not exceed 14s. 9d. Had this been acted upon, a saving would have accrued to the public of not less than 21,875l. No notice was, however, taken of this proposal, and the price went on as before at 16s. 6d. Kersey continued to fall, and a proposal was made to the Secretary at War to clothe the troops with great coats at a cheaper rate. The proposal was to supply the soldiers with coats at 12s. for which they then were charged 14s. by another house, and this could have easily been done; but the negociation was broke off. The Hon. Gentleman, at great length, deprecated the system of favour and private contract, as being prodigiously expensive; whereas the proposals for cloathing the soldiers at a cheaper rate had been wholly condemned and despised; and it was an undoubted fact, that the public lost on an average above 200,000l. annually.—If the contracts were thrown upon for the supply of the army, he had the best authority to apprehend that the above sum would be ultimately saved without encroaching on the perquisites of the Colonels; he therefore concluded by moving the following Resolutions:—

"Resolved—That it is the opinion of this House, that from an improper adherence to the system of private contracts the public have been put to very unnecessary expence for Military Great Coats, and it is the further opinion of this House, that the Orders of the Treasury, of 5th November, 1807, and 4th February, 1808, directing the Great Coats of the Army to be supplied by open Contract, are highly proper and necessary to be adopted in future.

"That it is the opinion of this House, that open Contracts should be resorted to in all cases where the Cloathing and Appointments of the Army are ordered by Government.

"That a Committee be appointed to take under their consideration the Cloathing and Appointments of the Army in general."

The SECRETARY AT WAR defended the conduct of the Treasury in recommending the contracts, and was convinced that the regiments would not be well cloathed if the management of them were to be taken out of the hands of the different Colonels. The entire substance of the business lay in this, the Treasury recommended a system, which he referred to the Duke of York; he took the opinion of the Cloathing Boards and others, and they disagreed from the Treasury, which representation it was his duty to make, and which he accordingly did make, to the Treasury. It could not be supposed that Colonels of regiments, who were interested themselves, should make bad bargains for the public.—Great coats were very necessary requisites for the soldiers, and often proved their greatest comforts;—in short, as he could see no possible advantage in deviating from the present plan, unsupported as the Hon. Gentleman's positions were by evidence, he would move the previous question upon all the Resolutions.

Mr. WHITBREAD said, that as the Right Hon. Secretary at War had said much of the comfort of the soldier in the article of great-coats, he wished their comforts would be equally attended to in other things. He wished that many incumbrances should be removed from their dress, which served for no other purpose but to make their appearance ridiculous. He could not but notice the great

hairy muffs which horsemen wore upon their heads, and which must be highly inconvenient in all kinds of weather. We also thought it necessary to cultivate whiskers among the soldiers in this country, and to cut them off in India. The argument, however, of the Right Hon Gentleman, upon the comfort of the soldiers, could not apply to the present case; for it was the very same great coats furnished by the same house, for which the country was made to pay 16s. 6d. and which could have been had for 14s. 9d. When the same house made their tender at 14s. 9d. it was not accepted, and the bargain was concluded at 16s. 6d. He thought the Right Hon. Gentleman had treated the directions of the Lords of the Treasury very lightly, when he considered them merely as hints to the Commander in Chief. There was no pretence for saying that the army was not likely to be treated as fairly if the contract was open; for the private contractor would, if an honest man, be a bidder at an open contract. He knew that it might be said that there was a Committee of Finance, who might enquire and report what losses the public had sustained in those transactions; but as that Committee was now organized, if the Chairman was made of iron, and was to live as long as Methusalem, it did not appear that his constitution, or the duration of his life, would be sufficient to go through the enquiry of abuses in the manner the proceedings of that Committee were now conducted.

Gen. STEWART thought that the manner in which soldiers were dressed was of little consequence, if they were well disciplined. The German saddle had been found very convenient for those horsemen who were employed upon out-posts. On that account, the Commander in Chief had ordered some regiments to be dressed in the hussar fashion, that their equipments might be all of a-piece. He was convinced that it would be better for the soldiers that the cloathing should remain with the Colonels, as they often expended money of their own in order to make their regiment look well.

Mr. WHITBREAD, in explanation, said, that although the Archbishops of York and Canterbury might choose to ride on saddles after the German fashion, he did not see why they should adopt the other incumbrances of which he complained of.

Mr. HUSKISSON said, that he conceived there was no occasion for any resolution, as in point of fact every thing that the Hon. Member had complained of, with respect to great coats, was now done away, and they were at present supplied by open contract and fair competition.

Mr. FULLER said, that if Colonels (he did not care whether they were Princes, or what they were) chose to dress their regiments in an expensive way, to gratify their own vanity, he thought they ought to pay the expence of it. Meritorious young officers might be driven out of the army by the expence which the vanity of their Colonels imposed upon them.

Mr. WARDLE consented to withdraw his motion.

MR. PALMER'S CLAIM.

The Resolution of the House on a former night having been read,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the resolution of the 14th June, respecting Mr. Palmer's claim, should be read, which was done. He then moved, that Mr. Palmer's claim should be made a separate Bill, so as to take it out of the annual appropriations. This course he did not think irregular, and cited several cases from the Journals, particularly Sir T. Bloom, in 1731; Mr. Harrison, for his time-piece; Mr. Philips, for his powder, invented for the purpose of destroying insects generally; and the grants for building Westminster Bridge; all of these grants were separate Bills; and therefore, under the conscious discharge of his duty, and to prevent the rejection of the Appropriation Bill, he was under the necessity of moving for leave to bring in a Bill, founded on the resolution of the 14th of June.

Major PALMER said, that in the early part of the Session he applied to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to know how and in what manner he should proceed in this delicate business; but from the assurance he received, he was confident of success, till the Bill came before the House. However, the difficulties he had experienced had induced him to withdraw the measure altogether; and had it not been for the spontaneous support of the patriotic majority of the House, he would have done so. He then made a forcible appeal to the House, and being a young Member, he hoped he should be instructed in a way which would be found most agreeable to the feelings of the nation in general, as he wanted nothing but what justice required.

A long discussion ensued, in which Mr. Ponsonby, Sir F. Burdett, and Mr. Whitbread, spoke against the motion, and Mr. Fuller, Mr. Burton, and Mr. Canning, defended it, when it was carried by a majority of 123,—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

The Reprisal Bill, and the Cinque Ports Bill, were read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

Mr. WHITBREAD presented the Report of the Committee, appointed to consider of the consequences arising from Lotteries, which was ordered to be printed.

IMPORTANT INTERROGATORIES.

Mr. WHARTON brought up the Report of the Appropriation Bill. On the question being put, that the amendments be read a first time,

Mr. WHITBREAD said, he would put a few questions to the Right Hon. Secretary (Mr. Canning), and submit to the courtesy of Ministers to give him an answer. He would not advert to the situation of Spain, as that subject had already been brought before the House by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Sheridan). The present, he observed, had been a very laborious Session, several Committees were appointed, and though he objected to the measure adopted in consequence of the Report of the Committee on West India Affairs, yet, as it was sanctioned by the vote of the House, he hoped it might be conducive to the relief that was expected. A Committee also sat on the Affairs of the East India Company, and the country expected that the account between the Public and the Company was now finally closed. It was his intention early in the next Session to call the attention of the House to the Report of the Lottery Committee, as it contained facts of a nature so heinous and disgraceful, that he was convinced his Majesty's Ministers could not contemplate them without producing a due impression. The Committee of Finance had also many laborious sittings, and it appeared from what the Chairman stated, that they were not likely to make any Report in the present Session. He could not say whether this disappointment to the public arose from the construction of the Committee, that occasioned a collision among the members, which rendered their labours useless to the public or not, but he trusted that the mystery would be disclosed early in the next Session. With respect to Ireland, a calm had ensued, after the irritations that prevailed in that country, notwithstanding the disappointment of the people in having the prayers of their petitions rejected. He hoped that calm was a presage to future tranquillity, which he trusted would have a due effect hereafter on the feelings of Parliament. He would ask the Right Hon. Gentleman whether or not the Orders in Council produced the beneficial effects on the enemy, with respect to the return of peace, that were anticipated by Ministers, or whether they were not in a great measure done away by the licenses granted by Government? These were questions, he knew, which depended on the courtesy of the Right Hon. Gentleman and his colleagues to answer, but he put them for the convenience of the House, though he might, if he thought fit, make a motion on each of them. The disposition to tumult which was manifested in

the neighbourhood of Manchester, was a subject of regret, but he hoped that it would be attributed to the real cause, the distress of the manufacturers, and that they who were found offending would experience lenity, and not be treated as if they were actuated by any thing of a political nature, or had any reference whatever to party consideration.—With respect to America, he was apprehensive that Ministers were not as successful as they expected, as the Congress was dissolved, and the embargo still continued. An expedition was sent out to the Baltic near two months since, which, according to the last accounts, still continued in a state of inactivity; another expedition had been sent out, and he hoped the result would be glorious, if the object was a good one. He wished also to know the cause of the arrival of Sir J. Moore from Sicily? He would also ask if Government had succeeded in its commercial relations with Sweden? He observed, that on the 29th of last April he proposed a resolution to the House, that it would not be disgraceful to propose to France a negociation for Peace; he was still of the same opinion, and he hoped that during the recess Ministers would avail themselves of any opportunity that may occur to produce the blessings of tranquillity.

Mr. Secretary CANNING observed, that the Hon. Member had thought proper to put several questions to him, which it was his wish, as far as lay in his power, distinctly to answer. It was the wish of his Majesty's Ministers to co-operate with Sweden in the common cause, but the military plans and military councils of the King of Sweden had undergone some changes, and it was therefore necessary for Sir John Moore to send home for fresh instructions. The gallant General, it was true, left Sicily with a large force, which it was deemed necessary to have there, in consequence of the operations of the enemy, but he did not return to England without orders. As to the commercial co-operation of Sweden, the Orders of Council, and the Bill passed thereon, were sent out to the Court of Stockholm, with which it agreed, but it was also thought necessary to enter into an adjustment on the subject, which he had every reason to believe was by this time confirmed. With respect to America, it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to be conciliatory, without relinquishing any of our maritime rights, on which depended the honour, the glory, and the very existence of our navy. As to the disturbances at Manchester, he did not suppose the Hon. Member would carry his lenity to the extent of favouring those who availed themselves of the tumults to carry into effect their own designs, though they received no injury. The Orders in Council did not cause the irritation in America, which the Hon. Gentleman had insinuated, but it was the echo of the speeches made by those who disapproved of the orders of Council, that had such effect. The present was certainly a laborious Session, and the Hon. Gentleman may derive some self approbation from the circumstance, as he contributed to increase that labour.—With respect to any proposition for peace, his Majesty's Ministers entertained the same opinion which they expressed on a former occasion, but he did not imagine that recent occurrences rendered that desirable object more practicable than when the Hon. Gentleman made the motion to which he had alluded.

Mr. DUNDAS said, with respect to certain articles, the account between the Public and the East India Company he considered as closed.

Lord CASTLEREAGH spoke in terms of eulogy of the state of the national defence.

The amendments were then agreed to,

The Assessed Taxes Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. HUSKISSON brought in a Bill for paying Mr. Palmer a certain sum of money, being a per centage on the increased revenues of the General Post Office since that Gentleman communicated his plan.—The Bill was then read a first time.

The Scotch Judicature Bill, the Woollen Suspension Bill, the Hop Bag Marking Bill, the Sugar Distillery Bill, the Irish Spirit Bill, and Massey's Divorce Bill were read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains a letter from Lieut. Leach to Admiral Campbell, dated June 18, announcing the capture, off the Galloper, "of an immensely long lug-sail boat," constructed to row with 16 oars, armed with small arms, and 22 men, which, when first descried, was hovering close to five English merchantmen.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

G. Vaughan, sen. and R. Mackilwain, Snatchwood, Monmouthshire, coal-merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Bell, Southwood-lane, Highgate, underwriter, June 25, July 2, Aug. 9, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Jackson, Temple.

R. Wicksteed, Carey-lane, scrivener, June 25, July 9, Aug. 2, at one, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Falcon, Temple.

J. Falconer, Bernard-street, dealer, June 28, July 9, Aug. 2, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Mayhew, Symond's-Inn.

P. Sintzenich, Spring-place, Kentish Town, printseller, June 25, July 2, Aug. 2, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Finnis, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

J. Hirst, Suffolk-lane, broker, July 2, 5, Aug. 2, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Sudlow, Monument-yard.

R. Cocking, Golgate, Lancashire, hatter, July 13, at five, July 14, Aug. 2, at eleven, at the Royal Oak, Lancaster. Attorney, Mr. Atkinson, Lancaster.

J. J. and J. H. Lomas, Leicester, woolstaplers, June 29, at six, 30, at ten, Aug. 2, at eleven, at the Blue Bell, Leicester. Attorney, Mr. Lawton, Leicester.

J. Bucknall, Newcastle-under-Lyme, liquor-merchant, July 8, at three, 9, Aug. 2, at eleven, at the Woolpack, Newcastle. Attorney, Mr. Plant, Newcastle.

W. Hallett, Hereford, cordwainer, June 24, 25, Aug. 2, at ten, at the White Hart, Gloucester. Attorney, Mr. Ward, Gloucester.

R. Bullen, Weymouth, butcher, June 27, 29, Aug. 2, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Weymouth. Attorney, Mr. Bayley, Weymouth.

H. Reynell, Bristol, linen-draper, June 28, July 8, Aug. 2, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. Attornies, Messrs. Morgan and Livett, Bristol.

DIVIDENDS.

July 16. J. Hodgson, jun. Coleman-street, merchant.—July 16. J. Cunningham, Epsom, shopkeeper.—July 16. J. Lodge, London-wall, carpenter.—July 23. J. Bridger, jun. Mortlake, tallow-chandler.—July 12. J. Colecom, Bow-street, bricklayer.—June 28. J. Marsden, Manchester, merchant.—July 23. W. Randoll, Pope's Head-alley, broker.—July 23. J. Johnson, Holborn-hill, linen-draper.—July 23. R. Abbott, Thomas-street, spirit-merchant.—Aug. 2. E. Newbury, Old Broad-street, builder.—Aug. 2. T. Edwards, Ducksfoot-lane, cotton-manufacturer.—Aug. 2. H. Feather, Manchester, tea-dealer.—July 19. J. Wrigley, Pitt-street, hat-manufacturer.—July 23. W. Henshaw, St. Catherine's, coal-merchant.—July 2. W. Morley, Drury-lane, warehouseman.—June 26. W. Horn and R. Jackson, Redcross-street, rectifying-distillers.—July 23. T. and N. Simpson, Northallerton, merchants.—July 23. Letitia Collins, Ann Jones, and Eliza Kerney, New Bond-street, milliners.—July 23. J. Carruthers, Bristol, grocer.—July 22. J. Tetley, Leeds, brandy-merchant.—July 15. J. Lewis and S. Colin,

Liverpool, and M. De Jough, Manchester, merchants. July 13. G. Gimber, Sandwich, linen-draper.—July 15. W. Dowbiggen, Lancaster, merchant.—July 13. T. Mockitt, Deal, miller.—July 13. Z. Rowton, Northampton, factor.—July 14. D. Gosling, Nottingham, victualler.—July 16. J. Wood, Manchester, cotton-spinner.—July 12. J. Foster, Manchester, cotton-spinner.—July 13. W. Gravenor, Bristol, sugar-refiner.

CERTIFICATES—JULY 12.

T. Harris, Oxford-street, mattrass-maker.—S. Tiver, Bridgewater, innkeeper.—A. Davis, Stroud-green, dealer in cattle.—R. Prested, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, shoemaker.—J. Harris, Great Shire-lane, army-cap-manufacturer.—J. Robinson, jun. Bradford, wool-stapler.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains an Order of Council, allowing the importation into and exportation from the West Indies and South America, of certain articles in neutral vessels in the said Order specified; and also another Order prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder and saltpetre.

It contains also an account of the capture of a French brig of six guns, with an English brig, her prize, by the Lily sloop, Captain Sherriff.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

G. P. Davis and A. Mackie, Philpot-lane, London, coffee-merchants.

W. Browne and T. Wale, Manchester, linen-drapers.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Gilbert, Portsea, Hampshire, cabinet-maker, to surrender July 7, at one, 8, at eleven, August 6, at twelve, at the Blue Posts Tavern, Point at Portsmouth. Attorney, Mr. Soaper, Portsea.

J. Cass, Scarborough, cabinet-maker, July 22, 28, Aug. 6, at eleven, at the Blacksmiths' Arms Inn, Scarborough. Attorney, Mr. Woodall, jun. Scarborough.

B. Dryer, Exeter, floor-cloth-manufacturer, July 11, 12, August 6, at the Star Inn, Exeter. Attorney, Mr. Mortimer, Exeter.

J. Williams, Aldersgate-street, victualler, July 2, 9, Aug. 6, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Templer, Bur-street, East Smithfield.

H. Jones, Northwich, Cheshire, draper, July 9, 11, Aug. 6, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Northwich. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Cursitor-street, London.

J. Watkins, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, draper, July 5, at five, 6, Aug. 6, at eleven, at the White Lion, Bristol. Attorney, Mr. Evans, Chepstow.

C. Delahoyde, Haymarket, rectifying distiller, July 2, 9, Aug. 6, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Humphries, Clement's-Inn.

T. Cotton, Grove, Hackney, insurance-broker, July 2, 9, Aug. 6, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street, Cheapside.

R. Parr, Watling-street, wholesale haberdasher, July 9, 12, Aug. 6, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Fisher, Bread-street, Cheapside.

E. Mason, Great Swan-alley, Coleman-street, carpenter, July 2, 9, Aug. 6, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thompson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

R. A. Hullah, Moorfields, auctioneer, July 2, 9, Aug. 6, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Trickey, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

J. Elam, Brighton, carpenter, June 30, at one, July 7, Aug. 6, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Evatt, Brighton.

J. May, Dedham, Essex, maltster, July 11, at one, 12, Aug. 6, at ten, at the Griffin, Colchester. Attornies, Messrs. Denton and Barker, Gray's Inn, London.

C. Tonge, Liverpool, ale and porter-dealer, July 8, 9, Aug. 6, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Messrs. Crump and Lodge, Liverpool.

W. M'Clellan, Preston, linen-draper, July 5, 6, Aug. 6, at eleven, at the Fleece Inn, Preston. Attornies, Messrs. Blanchard and Carr, Preston.

S. Davis, jun. Ilford, Essex, shopkeeper, July 9, 16, Aug. 6, at one, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Day and Hammerton, Cullum-street, London.

John Davey, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, carpenter, July 2, at one, 9, at twelve, and August 6, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney Mr. Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall Street.

William Geodenough, Hampstead road, coachmaker, June 30; at one, July 7, at eleven, August 6, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Henson, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.

DIVIDENDS.

July 19. Wm. Markham, Yorkshire, merchant.—July 11. M. Hare, Exeter, cabinet-maker.—July 21. M. Rowe, Truro, shopkeeper.—July 19. Thomas Towers, Blackburn, Lancaster, ironmonger.—July 21. Thomas Tremlett and J. Hall, Devonshire, merchants.—July 19. S. Hill, Bishopsgate-street, colourman.—July 23. R. Hamlin, Tottenham-court-road, victualler.

CERTIFICATES—JULY 16.

J. Steel, Stockport, Chester, check-manufacturer.—Wm. Mayell, Exeter, jeweller.—J. Ball, Hetherset, Norfolk, engineer.—D. Inwood, Lower Thames-street, colourman.—James Makeham, Upper Thames-street, cheesemonger.—C. Perkins, Swansea, shopkeeper.—H. Haywood, Ramsgate, butcher.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON FRIDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 67⅞ | Omnium 2 | Consols for Open 69.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IGNORO is requested to accept the Proprietors thanks.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S Letter to the Duke of SUSSEX, owing to the press of temporary matter, is delayed till next Sunday.

SCARECROW'S Letter has come to hand.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON:

SUNDAY, JUNE 26.

THE troops under Gen. SPENCER have left their station off Cadiz, and returned to Gibraltar, as the Spanish Governor refused to listen to any terms of surrender either for the town or fleets. Thus, after all the columns which have appeared in all the papers on the *certainty* of obtaining the French and Spanish fleets—after all the assurances given in the Morning Papers and echoed in the Evening ones—after the River Fencibles even had been said to have been put in requisition in order to convoy these fleets home and see them safe in Portsmouth harbour—it appears that there never has been any rational ground for such expectation. The readers of this Paper know that such hopes have ever been treated by us as idle, if not worse than idle. In fact, it is ridiculous to attempt to conceal that the Continent of Europe is, and will be, during the life of NAPOLEON, under his iron domination. There is no

hope for it but in the death of that man, which is not very likely to take place for several years. Under such a state of things, it is most pernicious to see the strength and resources of England wasted in puny expeditions and petty insurrections in Spain. The Spaniards must submit for the present, and wait for better times. To attempt to recover their national independence by rouzing some thousands of peasants to arms, is like Mr. MELLISH, or any other ruined gambler, attempting to regain his lost thousands at three-farthing loo. The Ministry have done wrong in sending arms even to these unhappy people: resistance is vain, and torrents of blood will flow for no purpose, but that of filling the pockets of some half dozen contractors and the French conquerors of Spain with the many thousand dollars sent from our Bank. After all, may we not want these arms and monies for our own uses? Is it not very possible, nay, is it not most likely, that the FRENCH EMPEROR, when he has parcelled out the Continent amongst his relations and followers, will attempt the subjugation of these realms? This is his great object; this is the golden prize for which he labours, and for which all the means of all the nations he has enslaved will be called forth. Britain is his rival in power; by British arms alone has he been defeated, by British valour alone has he been foiled:—for this he hates the name of Britain, and while he lives her subjugation will be his chief pursuit, her ruin his greatest satisfaction. Let us therefore be prepared to meet him on English ground; for though it is not very probable, it certainly is *possible*, that a landing may be effected in force even in England; and Ireland, as experience has shewn, is yet more vulnerable. It is *possible* that the liberties and happiness of Englishmen may be thus put to the hazard; and it therefore becomes the sacred duty of Ministers to see that the strength of the country is not dissipated on foreign objects; for while they are affording useless assistance to *slaves* abroad, they may endanger the very existence of *freemen* at home.

We yesterday received foreign journals to the 20th. Their contents are of high importance, as our readers will find under our foreign news. The answer of the Governor of Cadiz to our Admiral was not only unsatisfactory, but contemptuous, and NAPOLEON has Spain now so firmly in his grasp, that he is proceeding to organize its new government. For this purpose he has summoned the nobility of Spain to Bayonne, and has issued a proclamation to the Spanish Nation, in which he says, "I will place your illustrious crown on the head of one who resembles me." His brother JOSEPH, who has arrived at Bayonne, will most likely possess it. NAPOLEON is about to arrange also the new government of Portugal.

The most important foreign article is the Report on the *Senatus Consultum* for uniting Tuscany to France. It shews the efforts of NAPOLEON to make the naval power of the whole French empire sufficiently mighty to contend effectually against the envied Queen of the Ocean. "The whole coast of the Mediterranean is to form a part of the French territory of the great empire." But Britain may proudly defy his encreasing power, if she be true to herself; if her nerves and vigour are not unstrung by injudicious conduct in her rulers, if the attachment of her brave people to her soil is preserved by the consideration, that the revenue their industry produces is not wasted on worthlessness. Against the colossal power of NAPOLEON other defence must be opposed besides the physical strength of Britain. If the Government has not the hearts of the people, she too will meet the doom of the Continent. But can the hearts of the people be secured by an unequal Income Tax, by waste in the expenditure of a hard-earned revenue? The present Ministers were perpetually accusing their predecessors of inactivity with respect to our external enemies. Not a mere *party* but the *nation* accuses the present Ministers of a much worse inactivity, of inactivity with respect to our *internal enemies*. We recollect how anxious they were to change the Members of the Finance Committee. The reason is now obvious. We need not explain it to our readers.

A Ministerial Paper of yesterday descants very gravely on the POPE's intention to *excommunicate* NAPOLEON for his impious determination to dethrone his Holiness, and add the Papal territory to Naples! Will not Mr. PERCEVAL derive some hope from this?

We yesterday received American Papers to the 14th. The President has issued a Proclamation to suppress some insurrections in Virginia and Vermont, occasioned by the pressure of the embargo. We are confidently of opinion, that the empire of the American States will, from its want of consolidation and the diversity of its interests, be shortly separated into different powers.

The Expedition under Sir A. WELLESLEY had not sailed from Cork when the last accounts were received from thence.

Lord CASTLEREAGH has obligingly introduced to our notice a "*distinguished person*," of whose great military talents we must confess till now we had never once heard—EARL CHATHAM!! That Egyptian runaway, the *great* NAPOLEON, will not be a little cautious of invasion, when he finds he is to be opposed by our illustrious COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and that "*distinguished*" General, Earl CHATHAM!!

A Gentleman from Cadiz, who came over in the Minorca, states, that the wishes of the people are universally in favour of opposition to France, but that in Andalusia no countenance or support had been af-

forded them by persons of influence or authority. On the contrary, it is said of the Marquis De Solano, who is esteemed to be a sincere patriot, that in his march from St. Ubes to Cadiz, he every where dissuaded the people from any attempt at resistance, which could avail nothing against Bonaparte, and which must tend to their own destruction. Thousands of peasants flocked around him, and in the belief that he was to head them against the French, they all to a man made him a tender of their services. His invariable answer was, "When I see that your exertions can be employed for the advantage of your country, I shall be happy to accept of them: till then, remain quiet." The shepherds drove their flocks to meet him, in order to supply his forces. On receiving an Express from the new Government at Madrid, he dismissed his army, and proceeded to Cadiz, where he acts in concert with the French. The peasants are said to be daily crowding in, making an offer of their services without being accepted.

Letters received from Cadiz state, that the Marquis De Hijar, a determined enemy of French influence, residing near Madrid, has, with the whole of his family and domestics, been put to death by a party of French soldiers, who, in compliance with the orders they had received, forced their way into the house of the Marquis in the dead of the night, and murdered in cold blood every person they discovered, amounting to upwards of thirty.

The Lady Arabella Packet has arrived at Falmouth, with mails from the Leeward Islands. She brings intelligence of the loss of the Astrea frigate, Capt. Reynolds, on the 24th ult. on the Haneagado Rocks, after convoying the Prince Ernest Packet through the Windward Passage: the crew were all saved. There was a report in the West Indies, that a French squadron of six sail of the line had arrived in the Floridas, and had landed 4500 men at St. Augustin.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met. The Lords for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent by Commission to various Bills; and the Commons to forward the routine business before the House. The latter adjourned to Wednesday next.

All the letters received by the last fleet from the West Indies, concur in drawing a most melancholy picture of the state of our islands, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, and particularly flour.—The quantity of flour at Kingston was not sufficient for six weeks consumption. At the other islands the scarcity is described as still more severe,

Mr. Mellish has, it is said, quitted the intoxicating and turbulent scenes of dissipation, for the Cape of Good Hope; leaving the wrecks of his stud to be disposed of to the best bidders!

Manchester, June 22.—The refractory weavers have met again this day, and evinced a more turbulent disposition than at any period of the dispute. They have burnt in effigy several respectable manufacturers, whom they deem the most hostile to their claims, and stopped every loom in that part of the town, which is unfortunately the scene of their unlawful meetings. Many pieces of different goods have been maliciously destroyed by means of spirit of vitriol or aquaforti.

The new Bill for the better collecting the Assessed Taxes and Income Tax, has obtained very slight, if any amelioration. Only 58 members out of 658 have authorised the appointment by the Crown of a body of *Inspectors General* at 600l. a year each, besides travelling expenses, who are, as Mr. Alderman Combe expressed it, to be used first as *Spies* over the District Commissioners, then as *Gadflies* to sting them to greater exertion; and finally as *Flappers* to remind them of the duty of squeezing money out of the pockets of the people.

On Friday, a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of various Officers annually chosen on that day, which was numerously attended.—Upon the show of hands being taken, the Sheriffs were of opinion the election had fallen upon Joshua Jonathan Smith, Esq. and Claudius Stephen Hunter, Esq. and made their report to the Court accordingly; upon which the Recorder declared them to be duly elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

A Morning Paper states, "that at Carleton-house, economy is the order of the day. The Prince has, of his own spontaneous and unsolicited free will, not only sold his running horses, but has manifested that disposition to retrench his expences in other articles, which, while it most essentially contributes to his own comfort and independence, must render him *respectable* in the eyes of mankind."

Two lobby loungers lately met to fight a duel; but on taking the ground, their friends interfered, and they *shook hands*; which was a very unnecessary ceremony, as their hands had been *shaking* all the morning.

Perhaps it may be new to the ladies, that the fashion of wearing false hair was introduced by the ancients; wigs have been worn by Poppea and Lais, and even by military beaux. Hannibal wore false hair, and the Emperor Commodus had a wig which he powdered with gold dust, it having been previously annointed with a fragrant ointment.

Tea-Drinking.—Dr. Johnson describes himself as "a hardened and shameless tea-drinker, whose kettle had scarcely time to cool; who with tea amused the evening, with tea solaced the midnight, and with tea welcomed the morning."

Anecdote of Pope.—Mr. B. a respectable barber of Oakingham, frequently declared, that he dreaded going to Mr. Pope's house to shave him, as he scarcely ever could perform it under an hour, and very often an hour and a half and two hours, as during the operation he was continually ordered to stop, while Mr. Pope penned down his occasional thoughts.

Love and Learning.—Pope neither studied gallantry nor truth when he wrote—

"Love seldom haunts the breast where Learning lies,
"And Venus sets ere Mercury can rise."

"*Obscurity*," says Burke, "is a source of the sublime." How sublime an architect then is Soane, whose works are so perfectly *unintelligible*.

EPIGRAM,

ON A SAILOR WHO WAS THROWN ON THE NECK OF HIS HORSE.

Spectator, cease your cruel glee,
From taunting jests refrain;
Sure, 'tis no wond'rous thing to see
A Sailor on the *mane!*

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

Errata in the last Theatrical Examiner.

P. 397, col. 1, line 19, for "seven," read "ten."

———, col. 2, line 1, for "within compass," read "within *its* compass."

No. 24.

MR. YOUNG'S HAMLET.

HAYMARKET.

The worthiest subject of criticism at this theatre is the *Hamlet* of Mr. Young. I am inclined to give him credit for much study of the character; and by study I do not mean that commenting and black-letter spirit which induces Mr. Kemble to sit a whole morning with his hand on his *bird* (beard), doubting whether he shall read *pitch* or *pith*, and at last preferring the former reading because it is the rarer; I mean that general estimate of the character of all time, rather than the language of "olden time," which thinks it more advisable to read a note of Dr. Johnson than one of George Steevens, and the Essay on the character of *Hamlet* of Professor Richardson than the verbal criticism on the Plays of Edward Malone. The business of an actor is with the passions, rather than with the syllables of his character. Let him feel the various emotions of the immortal *Hamlet*, and let him do his best to impart that feeling to us, and we will not envy that critic his phlegm who can pause to settle the contentions of a syllable, or to cite the authorities of black-letter. That Mr. Young is a *Hamlet* of some pretensions to this description, nobody I think will deny. In the first act, it is true, he has an air of almost as much coldness as the platform-scenery on which he stands, and his voice possesses an anxious and laboured articulation, which is almost as frigid, although not so decidedly faulty and pedantic, as that of Mr. Kemble himself. It is not till he gets thoroughly into his business that Mr. Young becomes inspired and inspiring, and then he seems himself to forget to champ his syllables, and in the same proportion do we draw our attention from the exertions of his mouth to those of a nobler part of his face. If he is not now the ideal *Hamlet*, that imaginary somebody, who is figured in every one's fancy, and to whom

"All that in plays is finely writ"

is attributed, if he has not now the person of Charles Kemble, the voice of Elliston, and the sarcastic talents of John Kemble, he has perhaps a more expressive face than the first, as much soul as the second, a very respectable portion of those talents of the third, and a greater tragic *genius* than perhaps any of them. It will not be disputed that Mr. Young is a better tragedian than either Mr. Charles Kemble or Mr. Elliston; and I beg it to be understood that I do not say he is a better than Mr. John Kemble; I say only that he has a greater tragic *genius* than that gentleman: whatever Mr. Young himself feels, he can make us feel too; whereas Mr. Kemble has often made us feel, without disturbing his own feelings at all; Mr. Kemble has done almost every thing for his genius, Mr. Young's genius has done almost every thing for him.

Not only are the serious and pathetic traits of *Hamlet* represented by Mr. Young with great penetration, but it is astonishing how to all these, miserably deficient as he is in pure comedy, he unites a very poignant sarcasm in his assumed madness: he is like those writers, who can be humorous only when they are severe, or in other words, can be good-humoured only when they are ill-natured. Were I to point out one of Mr. Young's most original and beautiful deliveries, I should describe the wondering elevation of voice with which he uttered the latter half of his censure on the custom of cheek-painting to *Ophelia*:—"God has given you one face, *and you make yourselves another!*" I shall not easily forget the feelings with which I instantly acknowledged the happiness of tone in which the word "another" was here pronounced. It is describable only by musical notes.

Upon the whole, Mr. Young's *Hamlet* is one of the few performances, which reconcile us to the stage of the present day. Of well acted caricatures we have abundance, and of badly acted characters too many; but he whose delight is nature, and whose disgust is the modern stage, who is always seeing bad plays well performed, and often good ones badly performed, will have one motive more to appreciate excellence and one further inducement to endure wretchedness, in the *Hamlet* of Mr. Young.

B. F.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Tuesday, June 21.

WINTER v. MILES AND BRANSCOMB (SHERIFFS OF MIDDLESEX.)

It will be remembered, that we noticed this cause (in which the property of the Duke of Sussex was concerned) during the sittings after last term. A verdict was obtained for the defendants, on the ground that they were not competent to levy execution within the limits of Kensington Palace.

Mr. Marryat moved to obtain a new trial. He said, that the question was not, if Kensington was a palace, but if it was a place of royal residence. The fit inquiry was, if the process might, or might not, be issued by the Sheriff at a palace where a Sovereign had at some former period resided; or whether the exemption be only applicable to the time and place of the King's personal residence. The ground of the exemption was, the respect to the royal person, and to prevent any alarm or disturbance being given to the King. There had been no instance where the privileges contended for had been communicated to a place not the actual residence of the Sovereign at the time of the levy, and in the present instance, his Majesty had reigned during 48 years, and had never resided at Kensington Palace. The first writer on these privileges was Sir Edward Coke, who had given various examples in which a party had received judgment for certain intrusions in the palace, or within view of the court. Formerly, the Kings of England resided in the Tower of London; afterwards they removed to Westminster Palace, now converted into Westminster Hall. Subsequently, they resided at Whitehall, which, in the time of Henry VIII. was made a royal palace, and an Act was passed giving the same privileges to the new residence which had been enjoyed at the old, and

he boundaries were extended from Palace-yard to Charing-cross. Whitehall continued to be the residence of the King of England, until the latter part of the reign of William III. when the question arose in the case of Elderton Porter and others, which is reported in 2 Raym. 978. 3 Salk. 91 and 6 Mod. 73. There the party was committed for executing a *fiery facias* within the palace; and the question was, how far process might be executed at Whitehall, that palace having been damaged by fire, and the Queen being resident at Windsor.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—"You put it upon the ground, that the King, not having resided at Kensington, it would have been no intrusion to have served the process?"

Mr. MARRYAT—"Yes, my Lord. The Sovereign did not reside there. There is only a housekeeper and a chaplain, by whom service is performed."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—"It comes to this: if the personal residence of the Sovereign be essential to the privileges of a palace, so that *summonit'ones* should not be made, so as to repel the execution of the ordinary writs."

Mr. MARRYAT—"The case of the King *v.* Stobb occurs in the 3d Domford and East, 375, and the indictment alleged, "The King residing there in his own person." The punishment for striking in a royal palace was, that the hand should be cut off.—Rule granted to shew cause.

HARTLAY *v.* RICE.

In this case a verdict had been found for the plaintiff, subject to the decision of the Court, on the validity of a wager of 5[illegible] guineas, that the defendant would not marry within six years.

The Court said, that every contract to restrain marriage was illegal. There might be prudential reasons, either from tenderness of years, or otherwise, which would make it fit and prudent that a party should not marry for six years, but nothing of that kind appeared in the present case. The Court had no scales to weigh the human mind, its operations, and tendencies; but they had the general rule of law for their guide; which was, that whatever tended to the discouragement of marriage, was unlawful. The action, therefore, was not maintainable.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

THE KING *v.* WHITE AND HART.

This was an indictment against the defendants, the Editor and Printer of the *Independent Whig*, for inserting a libel upon Lord Ellenborough with a view to injure his character as a Judge and as a Peer of Parliament. The libels were two letters signed *Junius*, the one inserted on the 20th December, 1807, and the other on the 17th of June, 1808. The publications were proved in the usual way, and Mr. CLIFFORD addressed the Jury for three hours in defence. The trial lasted till near five o'clock, when the Jury found both the defendants Guilty.—This trial being very similar to the one we inserted last week, in which the same parties were found guilty, it is not necessary to go into it at length.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

There are some very affecting circumstances connected with the fate of the female who some days ago threw herself over Blackfriars Bridge. She was a fine young woman, the daughter of a respectable tradesman. A young man, who was a letter-founder, lodged in the father's house. The young couple conceived a mutual affection, but the girl's father forbade them to marry, on the supposed ground of inequality of circumstances. They attempted to make a run-away match, but were detected, and the father got the young man pressed. His friends procured his discharge; in the mean while the poor girl had destroyed herself. Her body was picked up about a mile from where she fell in: her lover desired to see it, but was even refused that trifling consolation.

An account of the extent of the damage by the fire at Trinidad has been published; we find that 12 squares or blocks have been entirely consumed, and nine partially; making 435 principal houses or stores, besides back stores and out-offices, which may be estimated at four times that number at least, and the whole at a moderate calculation worth 3,500,000 dollars, the lodging or property of about 4500 persons, who are now in the streets, and numbers of them totally destitute. The value of the effects destroyed will exceed, it is thought, half a million sterling. Of the public buildings, not one has been saved. The Government-house, the Custom-house, the Hospital, the Protestant Church, the Gaol, the Town-hall, and a part of the Public Archives and the Treasurers Offices, all have fallen a sacrifice to the flames. All the tents which could be spared in the garrison, have been pitched in Brunswick-square, to lodge the unfortunate sufferers, who have neither house nor home, and they are numerous.—On the part of Government every measure that could contribute to alleviate the public misery has been taken. With respect to the source of this dreadful calamity, all is conjecture; it was undoubtedly owing to accident, and that is the best face we can put upon it.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, the Hon. General Meade, to Miss Anne Louisa Dalling, sister to Col. Sir Windham Dalling, Bart.

At Cheltenham, Mr. J. Coleman, the Newnham Harper, aged 17, to Miss R. Buckingham, aged 16.

DEATHS.

On Monday evening, in the 74th year of her age, at Hampstead, Mrs. Gregory, widow of T. Gregory, Esq. late Principal of Clifford's Inn.

On Friday se'nnight, at his house Above-bar, Southampton, at an advanced age, Col. Heywood, Deputy Warden, Ranger, and Woodward, of the New Forest, and a Member of the Corporation of Southampton. He was an old acquaintance of his Majesty and the Royal Family, and at whose house they usually took their residence when they went to that town.

On Tuesday last, Capt. Yeo, of the Royal Navy, Governor of the Royal Hospital at Haslar.

On Thursday, as Henry Hayes, a porter, was going along St. John-street, Islington, with a load, he fell under it, and immediately expired.

On the 9th inst. at the Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden, M. I. Levy, Esq. late of Wimbledon, Surrey, aged 75.

On Sunday morning, at Chenies, Bucks, aged 61, Sarah Jones, widow of the late Rev. Morgan Jones, of Hammersmith, L. L. D.

In High-street, Mary-le-bonne, Alex. Dalrymple, Esq. Mr. Dalrymple was dismissed from his situation of Hydrographer to the British Navy, on the 28th of May last; and, we understand, that in the opinion of his medical assistants, he died in consequence of vexation resulting from that event.

Mr. Pears, of Wansford. He had been ill for some time, but was so much better on Sunday, that he had a party of friends to visit him. He left them to go to another room, which he had no sooner reached, than he dropped down and expired.

On Friday se'nnight, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Isaac Baker, late of Charing-cross. She was one of the unfortunate passengers with the Portsmouth Coach, on the 18th of May, which was overturned near Putney, when several persons had their limbs broken, others their heads fractured, and others were more or less bruised. Mrs. Baker was obliged to suffer the amputation of her thigh the same night.

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